

## PATENT OFFICE.

Interesting Statistics in the Acting Commissioner's Report.

## SUMMARY OF PATENT WORK.

WONDERFUL INCREASE OF INVENTIONS SINCE 1880—CONNECTICUT SEEMS TO CONTAIN THE MOST INGENUOUS CITIZENS—NEW INDUSTRIES THAT ARE FOSTERED BY PATENTS. GREAT STRIDES MADE IN ELECTRICAL INVENTIONS—DEVELOPMENT IN THE BICYCLE INDUSTRY AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING—CAPITAL INVESTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—The annual report of the commissioner of patents for the calendar year 1897, was laid before Congress to-day. It is dated January 31, and was prepared by Assistant Commissioner A. P. Grealy, who was acting commissioner for several months preceding the death of the late Commissioner Butterworth. In addition to the usual statistical summary of patent work the report contains considerable inventions particularly since 1880. In 1897, there were received 45,661 applications for patents and in addition a large number of applications for designs, trade marks, etc. Patents granted amounted in number to 23,729, including designs, sixty-five patents were re-issued, 1,671 trade marks registered and fourteen labels and sixteen prints. The number of patents that expired was 12,928. The total expenditures were \$1,122,843, the receipts over expenditures, \$252,758. The total balance of the credit of the patent office in the treasury of the United States on January 1, 1898, was \$4,971,438.

In proportion to population more patents were issued to citizens of Connecticut than to those of any other state—one to every 788 inhabitants. Next are the following: Massachusetts, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, New York.

To residents of England 706 patents were issued; to residents of Germany 551; Canada, 258, and France, 222. The number of applications received for examination during the year was greater than for any other in the history of the office, yet the report says there was no increase in the facilities or force for doing the work. Applications awaiting action December 28, last numbered 11,382 due to the inadequacy of the office force. For the ten years beginning in 1880, the average number of applications was 1,186, and for the eight years beginning with 1890, it has grown to 41,479 per year.

An earnest attempt was made during the year to correct abuses which have arisen in consequence of the liberality of practice and several attorneys whose operations, the report says, savored of confidence games by which the unwary and unlearned lost their money were disbarred. "But," the report continues, "the influence of patented inventions is most strikingly shown in the creation of new industries of enormous magnitude since 1880—that is, within the term of patents now in force or but very recently expired."

"Of these new industries the most noted are those directly connected with the development of inventions.

"The manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies began to be of importance shortly before 1880, and in that year seventy-six establishments, employing 1,271 persons and producing an output valued at \$2,655,026, were in existence. In 1890 the number of establishments had increased to 189, employing 9,485 persons, and producing an output valued at \$19,114,714.

"In the electric light and power industry as reported in 1880 there were but three establishments in the United States employing 229 persons, and producing an output valued at \$48,400. At the close of 1894, there were in the United States, 2,124 central station supplying electricity for light and power, and 4,747 isolated plants, a total of 9,899 establishments. The capital invested in these central stations is stated to have been \$25,256,256 and the capital invested in the isolated plants, though not stated, was probably not below \$200,000,000. A conservative estimate of the number of persons employed at that time in this industry would not be under 45,000.

"The use of electricity for power purposes has found its most notable development in the electric railway. The first electric street railway in the United States was put in operation a little more than ten years ago. In 1880, of the 2,500 road miles of railroads in the United States nearly all used animal power. The total mileage of electric railways in the United States up to October of 1897, was 13,765 miles, out of a total mileage of 15,718, of which but 947 miles were horse car lines. The total capital invested was \$346,131,691. The telephone in 1880 was just beginning to be commercially known. At the close of 1896 there were in the United States, 267 telephone exchanges and 832 branches, using 536,841 miles of wire and employing 14,425 persons. The total amount stated to be invested in telephone property in 1895, was \$77,500,000.

"The great development of the bicycle industry has come since 1880, as a result of the inventions in pneumatic tires made about that time. In 1880, there were reported as engaged in the manufacture of bikes twenty-seven establishments. In 1895 more than 200 establishments were engaged in the manufacture of cycles and the output of wheels for that year is stated to have been not less than 900,000. The production in 1897 was over 1,000,000 wheels.

"In 1886 a large proportion of the cycles used were imported, mainly from England. In 1897 the exports of cycles and parts of cycles to England amounted to a value of \$2,128,491, and the total exports amounted to a value of \$5,907,736. The report refers to a number of other

## A True Maxim.

Nothing succeeds like success, is a maxim well applied to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for this famous remedy succeeds in curing every case of croup, cough and cold which it undertakes, and to this alone is due its wonderful popularity. Mrs. E. W. Richards, 234 E. Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa., states: "I have had Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup on my bureau for the last nine years, and have found it a certain and safe cure for croup. I have also found it efficacious in extreme membranous croup, and would advise all mothers to use it." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup costs only 25 cents, and you should bear in mind, that substitutes simply benefit the dealer's purse. Insist on getting Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

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Having in our employ two expert Piano Tuners and Repairers, we are in position to attend to all orders promptly, and in all cases

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er industries many of which, it is asserted, have been developed since 1880. Many recommendations designed for the benefit of the system are made most of which were urged by former commissioners. One of these is for legislation whereby the United States shall become a member of the international union for the registration of trade marks.

The acting commissioner pays a warm tribute to the late Mr. Butterworth, whose "appointment was received with satisfaction by all friends of the patent system," and who was fully alive to the needs of the office.

## THE LATE BISHOP CAMPBELL.

An interesting letter from his son, Facts Connected With Bethany College.

From the St. Louis Christian Evangelist of March 10: Much is at present being published in the secular papers of this state (West Virginia), of the public and private life of Alexander Campbell, his early life, and his work in the constitutional convention of Virginia, in the year 1829 and '30. This convention was the most distinguished assembly of men ever convened to frame a constitution in any state in the Union. Two ex-presidents, Madison and Monroe—nine ex-governors of the state, Chief Justices Marshall, Benjamin Watkins Leigh and John Randolph, of Roanoke, were members of this convention. Philip Doddridge and Alexander Campbell represented this congressional district. The published reports of the convention show the part taken by them as representatives and need no comment or explanation at this date. All the actors in that convention have passed "over the dark river."

This was the only political service outside of his writings ever rendered by Alexander Campbell.

It is of his labors in founding and carrying on Bethany college, of which I wish to say most. Very few of his contemporaries that date remain, and it is my intention to make note of matters never touched upon by his biographers, or any one who has written of him. They did not write these facts, because they did not know many of them. Alexander Campbell never had a confidant in his private affairs, outside of a very narrow family circle. He never mentioned money matters at table, or in the presence of his assembled family, and never had time or inclination for any kind of traffic except occasionally to purchase a tract of land when urged upon him. I have heard him say he never tried to make a dollar—for the sake of the money—in his life. He carried in his pocket a small memorandum-book, in which he made a note of all his daily transactions, and at the end of each week, when at home, he entered this book to his clerk and took a new one for the next week. These books were transcribed into regular books by his clerk, canceled and laid carefully away.

I may here say that during his whole active business life he had but two clerks, in whom he placed the most implicit confidence. The first, F. M. Army, who was afterwards governor of New Mexico and a widely known public man; secondly, a relative, James A. Campbell, an accomplished, expert book-keeper, was in his office twenty-eight years, and a year or more after his death. He is now living in Portland, Oregon.

These two men kept his business office in the most accurate manner, to the most minute details, as also all the college accounts of every kind. Once a year they made for him an exhibit of all business transactions and a balance-sheet. These books I now have in a perfect state of preservation.

From some time in the thirties he kept his bank account with the branch of the Northwestern Bank of Virginia, of Wheeling, of which Mr. Samuel Jacob was cashier. Mr. Jacob was a very painstaking and accurate accountant, and in making up his bank-book, made note of the name in whose favor the check was drawn. Mr. Campbell seldom, if ever, made a check on a printed blank, but wrote the body of the check in full. I have frequently given them to friends who have written or asked for his autograph. During his whole editorial career with the Christian Baptist and Millennial Harbinger he never allowed the name of a subscriber to be stricken from the books for non-payment of subscription till some time in the fifties, he was prevailed upon to adopt the club system, which he always regretted, as at the end of the year, unless renewed, the club was stricken from the books, whereas, under the old system, subscribers would have the papers to read, and would sometimes pay in full, after a lapse of twenty or twenty-five years!

The first meeting of the board of trustees of Bethany college was held at Bethany, Va., on May 11, 1819. Thomas Campbell was called to the chair, and W. F. M. Army was appointed secretary. The second annual meeting was held May 10, 1841, when "on motion of Dr. Robert Richardson it was unanimously resolved that the secretary procure a book, in which it shall be his duty to record the name of each contributor, with the nature and amount of his contribution, which shall be always open to inspection." This order was strictly observed, and every dollar or half-dollar contributed was recorded and can this day be accounted for.

Much has been said and reports circulated by those interested as to the financial management of Bethany college. If the true facts were known and understood by the reader would be how much had been accomplished with such limited means. An error was committed in borrowing from the endowment fund to keep the college alive in years when there was a deficiency in tuition and interest to meet current expenses. The question is whether it would have been better to have continued, as was done, to send out educated young men. Here let me say that it is the expressed opinion of many that the great convention, held at Indianapolis last October, of which so much has been written, would not have been possible had Bethany college never existed. The board of trustees was always composed of men known widely for their devotion to the cause of education; who came annually, at their own expense, freely giving of their time and means to promote the interests of the institution and

the cause for which it was founded. The near nine thousand matriculates and almost one thousand graduates of Bethany college, scattered over this and other countries, are would suppose, would be sufficient guarantee that there would be patronage enough to support the faculty without endowment, but the facts are, a large number of her alumni have founded like institutions, and while they express love and devotion to their Alma Mater, their interests prompt them to draw students to their own colleges.

As a member of a committee to report at the next meeting of the board of trustees the past financial history of the college we have carefully gone over the books and reports of the treasurer from the beginning up to the year 1872, and hope to complete the work by the next June meeting. We find that during the fifteen years Alexander Campbell held the office of treasurer for fourteen years the college was his debtor for advances of his own means, in sums ranging from \$300 to \$10,000. The board awarded him a salary, but in no instance there a record of his ever having received one dollar for his services, except in the way of tuition for young men whom he was educating for the ministry. He paid his own traveling expenses except when accompanied by others who were acting as agents.

It has been surmised by some that the college was a source of financial advantage to him. Nothing could be farther from the truth; it was a constant drain on his resources. I write advisedly when I say that during his life he nor his descendants were ever pecuniarily benefited by or through his connection with Bethany College. When a man had made his deposits in bank, and from the year 1849 had full charge of all his property interests, with a power of attorney to act for him in all business transactions. Being his sole executor, on the first day of December, 1868, I paid to the treasurer of Bethany college, as directed by his will, "\$10,000, the interest accruing annually to be added to the endowment fund of Bethany College." I have his bank-books and account books as kept by his clerks, and in no instance is there any record of his having received any sum, as before written, by or through his connection with Bethany College for his personal benefit, except on one occasion.

I find that an auditing committee was appointed to go over all the accounts of the college from its foundation, and they made an itemized report of all sums expended. This was done by two thorough business men, Dr. John C. Campbell and William Stewart. Their report is recorded, showing the most minute item, even postage, stationery, etc., and one item is mentioned of "\$200 awarded A. Campbell for 1840-42, while obtaining subscriptions." This is the only record of any award to him for the fifteen years he was treasurer. He must have traveled on horseback and sojourned with his friends, to have expended only \$200 in three years.

After making the itemized report showing a balance due A. Campbell for advances of \$8,946 12 the committee recorded the following memorandum: "That is to say, that after examining all the bills of expenditure, as aforesaid, including of accounts, settlements and expenditures from the commencement of the college, it appears to us that the balance now due A. Campbell, advanced by him over and above all collections, amounts to \$8,946 12," the committee recorded this memorandum: Signed, J. C. Campbell, William Stewart A. further entry says "A. Campbell is to be credited with \$1,000 as the purchase money of the college grounds, this day conveyed and charged with \$1,000, the balance of his subscription, making the college his debtor, as above, \$8,946 12, and his subscription paid as above." Signed, John C. Campbell, William Stewart, July 3, 1845.

On the first of October, 1819, the plan of Bethany College was presented by Alexander Campbell, and a charter was granted by the legislature of Virginia at its next session, through the kind services of Dr. J. C. Campbell, who was also a lawyer and president of the branch of the Northwestern Bank of Virginia, at Wheeling.

While Dr. Campbell was a member of the Presbyterian church, no one was more ardent in carrying out the objects and aims of Bethany College. During his whole long and active business life he seldom, if ever, was absent from a meeting of the board of trustees. His wisdom in business matters can now be seen in the settlements of accounts, in motions and every meeting of the board for a period of over thirty years. With such directors as Adamson Bentley, Samuel Church, P. S. Fall, R. L. Coleman, Thomas M. Allen, Peter Curran, Campbell Tarr, John Atkinson, John Mendel, Mathew McKeever, Dr. A. W. Campbell, John C. Perry, A. G. Ewing, R. G. Henley, Governor R. M. Bishop, James A. Garfield, J. P. Robinson, Isaac Errett, Constant Lake, James Darsie and a host of others, known all over the nation for their ability and devotion to the cause represented by Bethany College, there was no distrust and all moved on smoothly, doing a good work. While the great and good men have all come to their reward, I wish here to emphasize the fact that a large number of the present board of trustees are just as faithful and show as much devotion to the interests of Bethany College as did their honorable predecessors. There is much I would like to add to this already too lengthy letter, for as I heard my grandfather, Thomas Campbell, remark after a four-hour sermon, "I am only in the suburbs of the subject."

Recently, Senator Tarr, of this state, wrote a brief review of the work of A. Campbell for one of our state papers, and Mr. Jacob, editor of the West Virginia Herald, in writing of the distinguished men of the state, has written quite a lengthy review of the life of A. Campbell. Mr. Jacob has been the editor of one of our county papers for forty years or more, and is a forcible and able writer. Many of his articles in years past would have reflected great credit on the largest metropolitan journals of our country. He is a Presbyterian and a graduate of Washington College, Pa., and was a class-mate of the late Hon. James G. Blaine. Although a Republican in politics, he has always been broad and liberal in his views, and expressed himself clearly and fully on all national questions, without favor or for. We have nothing but words of commendation for the spirit and sense of the late Senator Tarr and Mr. Jacob have written, but they have by no means exhausted the evidence that is at hand to show that the whole life of Alexander Campbell was a willing and gratuitous offering to the promotion of religion and education.

A. C. Bethany, W. Va., Feb. 15, 1898.

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WE are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no better or pleasanter way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventive of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds. Charles R. Gootze, Market and Twelfth streets; Chatham Sinclair, Forty-sixth and Jacob streets; A. E. Scheele, No. 607 Main street; Exley Bros., Penn and Zane streets; Howie & Co., Bridgeport.

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Tortures of Over-worked and Worn-out Nerves Almost Unbearable. How They Were Finally

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Nervous debility and diseases arising from disorders and derangements of the nervous system are much more prevalent among women to-day than they ever were before; which is probably quite largely due to the excessive demands that are being made upon the energies of the average woman. Headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, constipation, liver and kidney troubles, disorders of her special organism, impure blood, and lack of proper nutrition are among the most common complaints that have their origin in nerve weakness.

The greater part of the suffering and tortures endured by weak and nervous women could be relieved, and they might be made well and strong, full of

vital energy and attractive sweetness, if they would take the proper remedy. Dr. Miles' Nervine is the exact remedy for that large class of persons who are nerve weakened and debilitated, feeble, thin blooded, run down in health, weak, tired and often hysterical.

"About eight years ago I began to experience nervous prostration," writes Mrs. L. J. Burke, St. Albans, Vt. "My case was indeed a serious one, for it would seem impossible at times to control myself. I could not remain in one position more than a few moments. My limbs would twitch and jerk, and the slightest noise would startle and unnerve me. My sleep was often broken by sudden awakenings, and I would see all kinds of horrid sights. I never

thought I would be well again, but two years ago I began using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and its effect upon my system was wonderful. In a few weeks I was entirely relieved of my nervous trouble, and my health improved very rapidly. I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Miles' Nervine to sufferers from nervous troubles."

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Book on diseases of the heart and nerves sent free. Address, Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

## A CASE IN POINT.

The Democratic Party and its Attitude Toward the Colored Man.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 22.—A special from Lake City, S. C., to the Evening Post says: About 1 o'clock this morning Postmaster Baker, a negro, and his child, were shot to death and their bodies cremated. It is said that a mob numbering several hundred surrounded Baker's house where the post-office is kept, set fire to the building and opened fire with guns upon it. Baker was killed, and wife, his two daughters and one son were seriously wounded.

The woman had a baby in her arms and she says that the ball that went through her hand passed through the baby, killing it, and it fell from her arms.

The house was on fire and the occupants who were able ran out, but the cremated bodies of Baker and the child were found in the ruins of the building this morning.

All the wounded are maimed for life. The two girls may lose their arms. All of the mail matter was totally destroyed.

There is no clue to the composition of the mob.

The foregoing Associated Press dispatch was printed in the Gazette and other Democratic newspapers more than two weeks ago. The Mail has purposely abstained from publishing or commenting on it, to see how it would be treated by the Democratic newspapers. This is one of the most brutal, devilish, diabolical murders that has ever disgraced the history of the country. The only occasion for it was that this colored man was appointed postmaster and attempted to fill the office. Yet not a word of condemnation have we seen of the Republican party in any Democratic newspaper. The Gazette indeed criticised the government's attempt to punish these brutes who committed it.

This is a sample of Democratic justice for the colored man; a measure of their love for him and of their anxiety for his protection and welfare, of which we hear so much in campaign times. The colored man is now a free man, and if he thinks he can better his condition, or better do his duty as a citizen by joining the Democratic party, he should do so. But such examples as the foregoing dispatch describes, of Democratic interest in his welfare, may well give him pause. If he thinks he had better join the Democratic party, because the Republican party does not give his people as many offices as they should have, it strikes us that he would hesitate before consorting with people who believe that the acceptance by him of an office is a crime calling for the fiendish murder of himself, his baby, his wife and his all.—Charleston Mail.

IT is, or should be, the highest aim of every merchant to please his customers; and that the wide-awake drug firm of Meyers & Eschman, Sterling, Ill., is doing so, is proven by the following from Mr. Eschman: "In my sixteen years' experience in the drug business I have never seen or sold or tried a medicine that gave as good satisfaction as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy."—Sold by druggists.

Mid-Winter Excursion to Washington. Very Low Rates Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has made arrangements for a series of popular mid-winter excursions to Washington, at \$10.00 for the round trip, allowing ten day limit on ticket, including date of sale. These excursions will be run on Thursday, January 27; Thursday, February 10; Thursday, February 24; and Saturday, March 24. Tickets will be good going on regular trains of these dates and good to return on regular trains within ten days, including date of sale.

Do not miss these splendid opportunities to visit the national capital during the session of Congress. Call on T. C. Burke, passenger agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, for full information.

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I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind ever since a boy, and I never never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Oscar Ostrum, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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NOTARY PUBLIC.

References—Howard Hazlett, President Mutual Savings Bank; Alex. Mitchell, Treasurer Mutual Savings Bank; Simpson & Hazlett, Brokers; J. N. Vance, President of the Bank of Wheeling; M. Lamb, President of the Commercial Bank; H. M. Russell, Attorney at Law; Caldwell & Caldwell, Attorneys at Law; John J. Condit, Attorney at Law; N. E. Whitaker, President Whitaker Iron Co.; L. E. Sands, Cashier Exchange Bank.

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